STAFF REPORT 07-24-2019 SPECIAL MEETING **PREPARED BY:** A. PHILLIPS
APPLICATION NUMBER: 19-6338
ADDRESS: 1453 IROQUOIS AVENUE
HISTORIC DISTRICT: INDIAN VILLAGE
APPLICANT: ROGER VAN TOL
STAFF SITE VISIT: 07-16-2019

PROPOSAL

The building located at 1914 Iroquois Avenue is a 2½-story single-family residence constructed in 1909. The structure is clad in red brick and features limestone and carved wood detail as well as the original wood double hung windows. The reverse-gable roof is covered in dark gray asphalt shingles and features three dormers facing the street. The front façade of the main body of the house is symmetrical with the entry to the home at the center of the composition. A previous renovation transformed a pergola located to the south of the house into an enclosed single-story addition using red brick to match the main body of the house. A porch exists directly to the west (rear) of the pergola/addition. The porch is currently accessed through French doors at the pergola/addition as well as a door off the den at the interior of the house.



With the current proposal, the applicant is seeking the Commission's approval **to demolish the existing rear porch and stairs and erect a new enclosed addition** within the same footprint of the porch **per the attached drawings**. Included in the proposal are the following scope items:

- Remove existing rear porch, foundation, and stair in its entirety
- Remove existing exterior French doors and store for later reuse
- Remove existing exterior single door and store for later reuse
- Remove existing aluminum gutters on existing addition in preparation for new continuous gutter across existing addition and proposed addition
- Pour new concrete footings for addition
- Construct new limestone clad foundation walls
- Erect new 13'-8" x 12'-7" addition (same footprint as existing porch).
 - Foundation of proposed addition to be clad in red brick (Specfication: Redland Brick Mohawk 123 Matt) with limestone water table to match existing house.

- (3) new windows – (1) located on west façade and (2) located on the south facade to be double hung wood windows with muntins to match the construction, materials, and size of the windows on the second story of the south façade (Specification: Pella Windows Architect Series Traditional 850 with integral lite grilles in a black finish with insulated low-e glass).
- Window sills to be of cast limestone to match existing
- New trim to match existing in profile and color will continue the existing cornice around both sides of the addition.
- Roof be continuation of the low-sloped roof of the existing addition.
- Gutters to be K-style seamless gutter to match size and profile of existing gutter.

- Backfill around the foundation and re-grade to slope away from the building
- Replant in areas disturbed by construction

STAFF OBSERVATIONS

- According to building permit records, it appears the pergola was enclosed in 1965.
- The existing rear porch is heavily screened with plantings and is not highly visible from the right-of-way (see attached photo).
- The pergola/addition/parlor is a character defining feature of the house, therefore, it is important to keep the proportions and dimensions of the pergola intact. Extending the length of the pergola with the new addition causes changes to the historic massing. By cladding the proposed addition in a material that contrasts with the existing brick, the proportions of the pergola are maintained.

ELEMENTS OF DESIGN

(1) Height. Virtually all of the houses in the district have two (2) full stories plus attic or finished third floor within the roof; these are generally called "two-and-a-half" story houses. Additions to existing buildings shall be related to the existing structure; new buildings shall meet the following standards:

(i) The eight (8) adjoining houses on the same face, excluding any houses built since 1930, churches, schools and commercial structures, shall be used to determine an average height. If eight (8) houses are not available on the same block face, then one or more houses as close as possible to being directly across the street from the proposed structure may be used. On Jefferson Avenue, the five (5) existing houses shall be used. The height of the two (2) adjoining houses shall be added into the total twice, with a divisor of ten (10) (seven (7) on Jefferson Avenue) used to determine the average. Any new building must have a height of the main roof of at least eighty (80) per cent of the resulting average; in no case shall a new building be taller than the tallest roof height included in the computation. In determining the height of existing structures and proposed structures, the highest point of the main roof shall be used, even where towers, cupolas, or other minor elements may be higher.

(ii) The level of the eaves of a proposed new structure having as much or more significance for compatibility as the room height, an average eave or cornice height shall be determined by the same process as that described above. The proposed new structure shall have a height at the eaves, or cornice, of not less than ninety (90) per cent of the average determined from existing structures, and in no case shall the eaves or cornice of the proposed structure be lower than the lowest eave or cornice height used in the computation, nor higher than the highest.

(2) Proportion of buildings' front facades. Proportion varies in the district, depending on age, style, and location in a specific subdivision. Height being established by the standards above, proportion will be established by permitting no proposed building or addition to create a front facade wider or narrower than those existing on the same block.

(3) Proportion of openings within the facade. Window openings are virtually always taller than wide; several windows are sometimes grouped into a combination wider than tall. Window openings are always subdivided, the most common window type being guillotine sash, whose area are generally further subdivided by muntins. Facades have approximately fifteen (15) per cent to thirty-five (35) per cent of their area glazed: Sunporches with a very high proportion of glass subdivided by mullions and muntins are common.

(4) Rhythm of solids to voids in front facades. In buildings derived from classical precedents, voids are usually arranged in a symmetrical and evenly-spaced manner within the facade. In examples of other styles, especially those of neo-Tudor and Victorian substyles, voids are arranged with more freedom, but usually is a balanced composition.

(5) Rhythm of spacing of buildings on streets. The spacing of the buildings is generally determined by the setback from the side lot lines; these tend to be consistent, even though lot width may vary. Because of the existence of several subdivisions and their related subdivision and deed restrictions, the placement of buildings on lots varies from area to

area in the district. In the case of very wide properties, two (2) conditions exist. A very wide site may have a house placed centrally upon it, with extensive side yard space; this occurs only with extremely large houses by district standards. A more typical placement of houses of avenge size for the district is at the side of the wide site, placed normally in relation to one of the adjoining houses. The rest of the property is a side yard on the other side of the house, and the entrance is often oriented toward that side yard.

(6) Rhythm of entrance and/or porch projections. In those examples of classical inspiration, entrances and porches, if any, tend to be centered on the front facade. Other examples display more freedom with entrance and porch placement, with some having the main entrance at the side. Porches, often permanently enclosed sun porches, are often placed at the side of the building.

(7) Relationship of materials. The majority of the buildings are faced with brick, while many are partially or totally stucco. There are some stone buildings; clapboard is rare, and almost never the sole material. Wood shingle is occasionally used as a wall covering, usually at the second floor level, and never as the sole material. Roofing includes slate, tile, and wooden and asphalt shingles. Stone trim is common. Wood is almost universally used for window frames and other functional trim, and is used in many examples for all trim. Because of the existence of several subdivisions and their related deed restrictions, the exterior textures and materials may vary from block to block in the district.

(8) Relationship of textures. The most common relationship of textures in the district is that of the low-relief pattern of mortar joints in brick contrasted to the smooth surface of wood or stone trim. The use of stucco or concrete, with or without half-timbering, as a contrast to brick surfaces is not unusual. Tile, slate, or wood shingle roofs have particular textural values where they exist. Asphalt shingles, generally, have little textural interest, even in those types which purport to imitate some other variety.

(9) Relationship of colors. Natural brick colors (red, yellow, brown, buff) predominate in wall surfaces. Natural stone colors also exist. Where stucco or concrete exists, it is usually left in its natural state, or painted in a shade of cream. Roofs are in natural colors (tile and slate colors, wood colors) and asphalt shingles are predominantly within this same dark color range. Paint colors often relate to style. The classically inspired buildings, particularly neo-Georgian, generally have woodwork painted white, cream or in the range of those colors, including "putty." Doors and shutters are frequently dark green or black. Colors known to have been in use on buildings of this type in the eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries on similar buildings may be considered for suitability. Buildings of Medieval inspiration (notably neo-Tudor) generally have painted woodwork and window frames of dark brown or cream color. Half-timbering is almost always stained dark brown. Queen Anne or late Victorian examples may have several paint colors on a single facade. These tend to be dark in tone and frequently of the "earth tone" family. The original colors of any house, as determined by professional analysis, are always acceptable for that house, and may provide suggestions for similar houses.

(10) Relationship of architectural details. These generally relate to style. Neo-Georgian buildings display classic details, mostly in wood, and sometime in stone. Areas commonly, but not always, treated are porches, shutters, window frames, cornices, and dormer windows. Details on Mediterranean style or vernacular buildings are often done in stone, brick, tile, and sometimes in stucco. They include arched windows, door openings, and porches. Buildings of medieval inspiration tend to have details in the form of carved wood or carved stone ornament on window frames, door frames, and eaves. Queen Anne or late Victorian style buildings tend to have details in wood, stone, or molded brick commonly embellishing cornices, window frames and door frames. In general, the various styles are rich in architectural details.

(11) Relationship of roof shapes. Roofs with triangular gables and hip roofs predominate. A few examples of the gambrel-type roof exist. Complex arrangements of the gabled and/or hip types, with subsidiary roofs, are not unusual. Dormers are common. Flat roofs exist primarily on porches and sunrooms, and other minor elements; large hip roofs sometimes have relatively small flat sections in the center.

(12) Walls of continuity. The major wall of continuity is created by the buildings, with their uniform setbacks within the blocks. New buildings should contribute to this wall of continuity. Where gaslights are sufficiently numerous, and where trees in rows have survived in sufficient numbers, minor walls of continuity are created. Fences across side lots contribute to the major wall of continuity where placed at the front yard setback line.

(13) Relationship of significant landscape features and surface treatment. The typical treatment of individual properties is a flat front lawn area in grass turf, often subdivided by a walk leading to the front entrance, and sometimes with a walk at the side leading to the rear. Materials for such walks are concrete, brick, or stone, or combinations of those materials. Some front yards have rectangular raised earthwork terraces upon which the house stands. These unpaved terraces have sloping embankments or brick and/or stone retaining walls at the change of grade. Foundation plantings, often of a deciduous character, characteristic of the period 1895—1930, are present virtually without exception. Hedges between properties, and ornamental front yard fences or hedges are not uncommon. The American elm is

virtually extinct in the district, though once the dominant tree. Replacement trees should be characteristic of the area and period, though only a disease-resistant American elm would be a practical choice. Plantings of new trees should be directed toward the restoration of the former straight-line rows of large trees on the front yards and "tree lawns." Straight side driveways leading from the street to rear garages exist, but alley-facing garages are common, particularly in the southern portion of the district. Where alley-facing garages are common, the lack of driveways lends a unity to the succession of front lawns. Driveway materials include concrete, brick and gravel. Side lots are not uncommon in the district, and a number of these form a part of the original site plan for the residence. Such side lots are usually landscaped, often fenced at or near the setback line, and very occasionally contain paved areas such as a tennis court. The street right-of-way of eighty (80) feet combined with a pavement width of between twenty-four (24) and twenty-nine (29) feet creates wide "tree lawns" or berm areas, which adds to the generous ambience of the urban landscape of the district. Street pavements are now asphalt; cut stone curbs still exist in portions of the district. Alleys are frequently paved with brick, particularly where alley-facing garages are common. Fencing ranges widely in type; fencing in public view was generally designed to compliment the style, design material, and date of the residence.

(14) Relationship of open space to structures. Open space in the district occurs in the form of vacant land, a city park, school yards for the Waldorf and Nichols Schools, and side lots. Where an original or early arrangement of a house and grounds included and still includes landscaped lots which form part of the landscaping plan for the residence, such landscaped lots are significant landscape features.

(15) Scale of facades and facade elements. There is a variety in scale from block to block and style to style; most houses have a large and substantial appearance. The size and complexity of facade elements and details either accentuate or subdue the scale of the facades. Facade elements have been determined by what is appropriate for the style. Large wings at the front are atypical, while small wings at the side, usually in the form of sunrooms and sunporches, are common. Window sash are usually subdivided by muntins, which affects the apparent scale of the windows within the facades.

(16) Directional expression of front elevations. In general, the expression of direction is neutral.

(17) Rhythm of building setbacks. Because of the existence of various subdivisions and their related subdivision and deed restrictions, setbacks vary from area to area within the district, though they are consistent within each block or area. The varying designs of the houses, occasionally with slight setbacks in the facades, cause the houses to relate to the front setback line in different ways; this creates a slight variation in the setback line. Nevertheless, within each block or area a wall of continuity is created.

(18) Relationship of lot coverage. Lot coverage ranges from fifty (50) per cent to twelve 912) per cent or less in the case of homes with large yards. Most homes are in the twenty (20) per cent to thirty (30) per cent range of lot coverage.

(19) Degree of complexity within the facade. The degree of complexity has been determined by what is typical and appropriate for a given style. The classically inspired buildings usually have simple, rectangular facades with varying amounts of ornamentation. Other styles, such as "Queen Anne" and those of Medieval inspiration, frequently have facades complicated by gables, bays, slight setbacks, porches, and occasionally, turrets.

(20) Orientation, vistas, overviews. While most of the buildings are oriented toward the street, it is not unusual for an entrance to face the side, especially in the case of a landscaped side lot or corner house. The street facade in these cases is well coordinated with the rest of the street facades. Garages are frequently oriented either toward an alley or a side street; almost all garages are detached and at the rear of the lot. In those few cases where pre-1930 houses have attached garages, they are at the rear and are entered from the side or rear. The doors of such attached garages are generally not visible from the street.

(21) Symmetric or asymmetric appearance. Neo-Georgian and other classically inspired buildings are generally symmetrical. Other styles, including the neo-Tudor, are generally asymmetrical, but balanced compositions.

(22) General environmental character. The Indian Village District, with its long, straight streets, its hierarchy of walls of continuity (lamps, trees, buildings) and its large, dignified homes, has an urban, substantial, low density residential character.

RECOMMENDATION

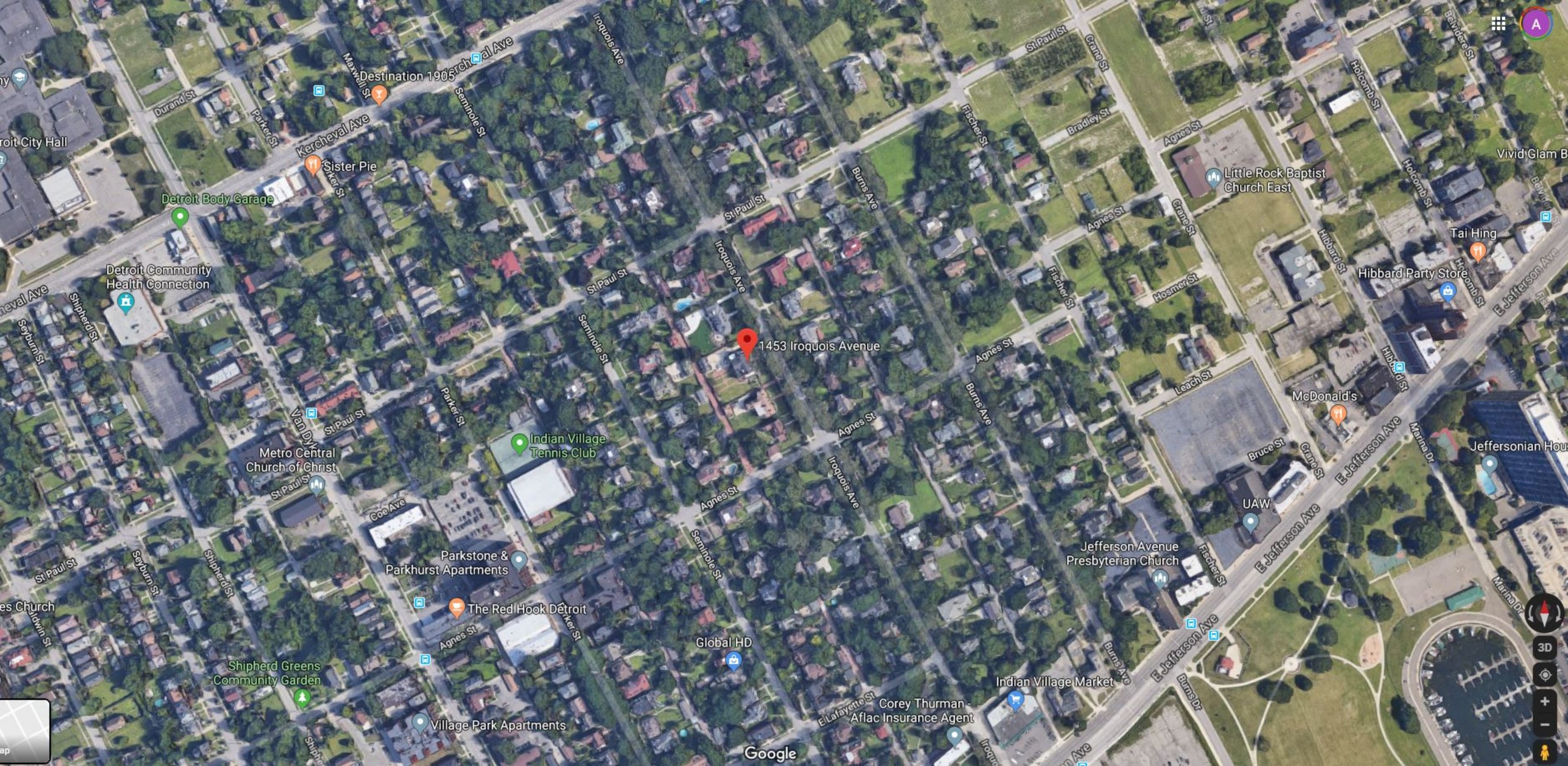
It is staff's opinion that the work, as proposed, does not negatively impact the character-defining features of the historic building, its site, and setting. Staff therefore recommends that the Commission find the demolition of the existing rear porch and steps and the erection of a new addition in the same footprint to be appropriate as the scope of work meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

- *9) New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the*

massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

However, staff recommends the following conditions:

- The exterior cladding of the addition be of a material that is in contrast to the pergola/existing addition (brick).


1453 Iroquois Avenue
Destination 1905
Sister Pie
Detroit Body Garage
Detroit Community Health Connection
Metro Central Church of Christ
Indian Village Tennis Club
Parkstone & Parkhurst Apartments
The Red Hook Detroit
Global HD
Shipherd Greens Community Garden
Village Park Apartments
Corey Thurman - Aflac Insurance Agent
Indian Village Market
Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church
UAW
McDonald's
Hibbard Party Store
Tai Hing
Little Rock Baptist Church East
Vivid Glam B
Jeffersonian Hou
Kercheval Ave
St Paul St
Agnes St
Iroquois Ave
Seminole St
Parker St
Burns Ave
Fischer St
Crane St
Hibbard St
Holcomb St
Leach St
Bruce St
Hosmer St
Bradley St
Durand St
Seyburn St
Shipherd St
Coe Ave
Van Dyke
Maxwell St
Belvidere St
E Jefferson Ave
Marina Dr
E Lafayette St
Burns Dr
Google


1453 Iroquois Avenue
St Paul St
Seminole St
Iroquois Ave
Agnes St
Burns Ave
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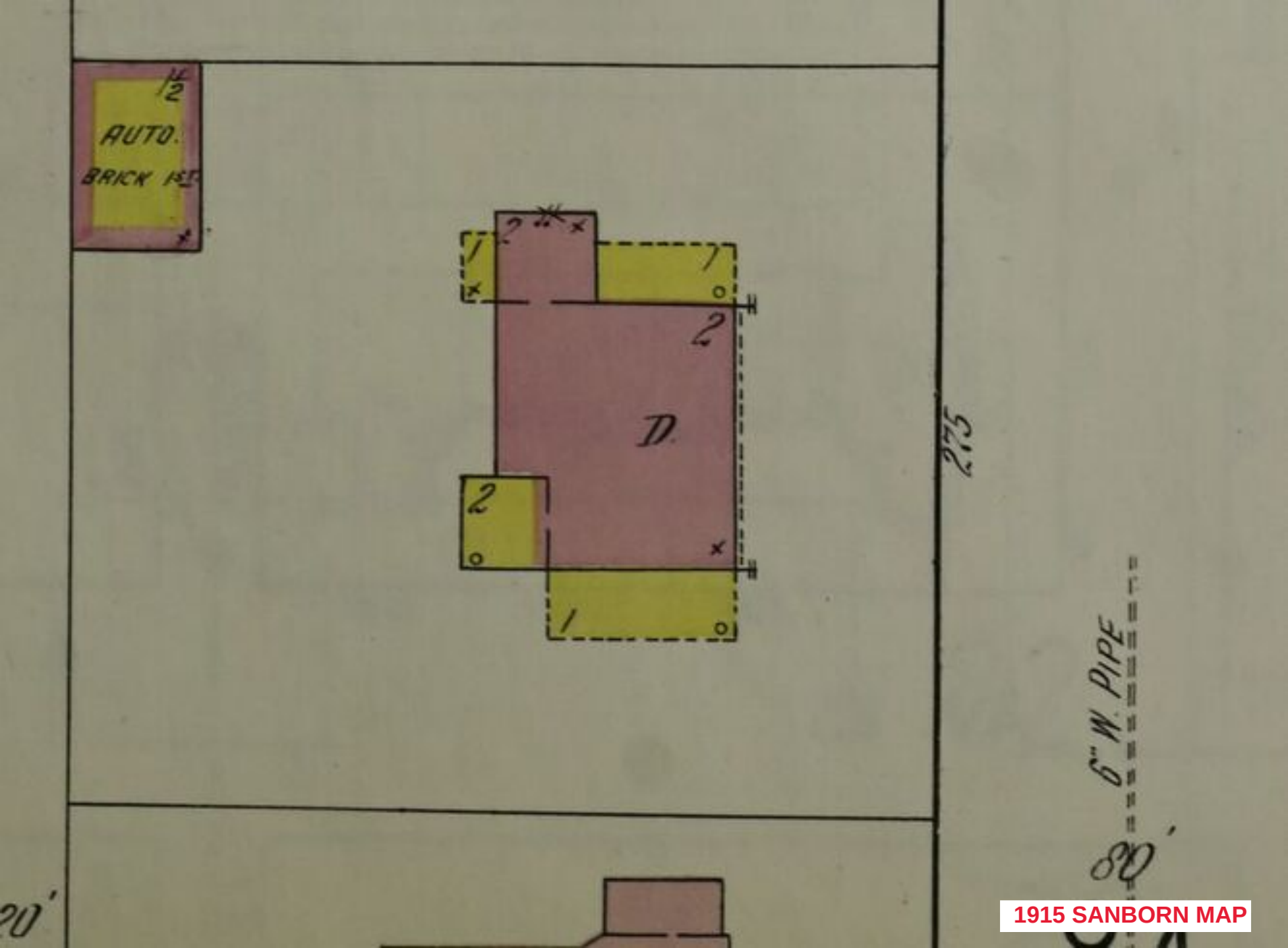
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STAFF SITE VISIT 07/16/2019



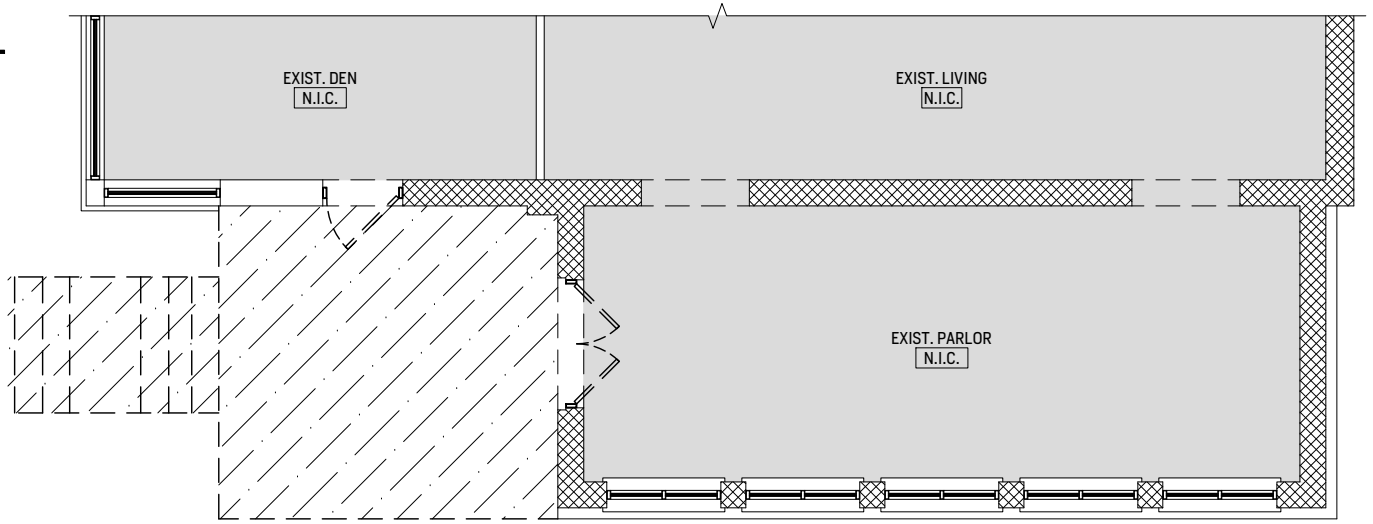
1915 SANBORN MAP

REPORT

DEMOLITION GENERAL NOTES

1. EXISTING NON-ORIGIONAL PORCH, PORCH FOUNDATION, AND STAIR ARE TO BE COMPLETELY REMOVED IN PREPARATION FOR THE NEW ADDITION AND FOUNDATION.

2. EXISTING EXTERIOR DOORS IN AREA OF WORK ARE TO BE REMOVED AND STORED FOR FUTURE USE.



PROPOSED DEMOLITION PLAN

PLAN GENERAL NOTES

1. NEW ACCESSIBLE SHOWER WITH SEAT TO BE LOCATED IN BATHROOM 101.

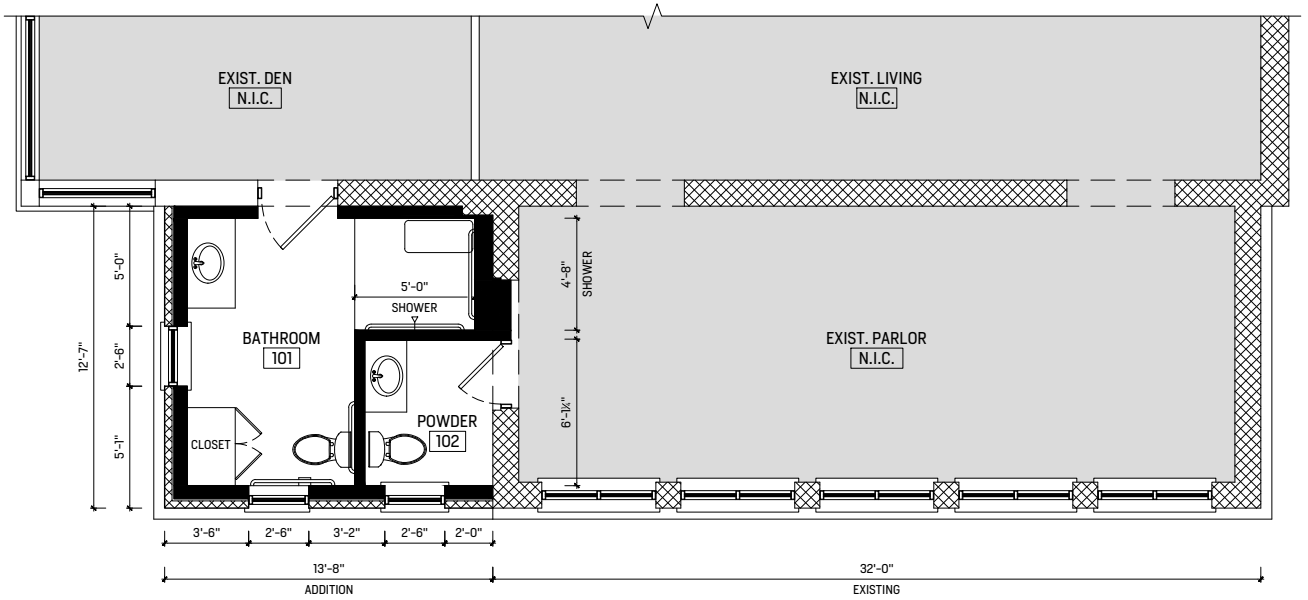
2. SALVAGED DOOR TO BE REINSTALLED AS ENTRY DOOR TO POWDER ROOM 102.

3. NEW WINDOWS TO BE – PELLA ARCHITECT SERIES TRADITIONAL 850 DOUBLE HUNG – BLACK FINISH.

4. NEW LIMESTONE SILL TO MATCH EXISTING.

5. NEW BRICK TO MATCH EXISTING – REDLAND BRICK MOHAWK MATT.

6. NEW LIMESTONE WATER TABLE TO MATCH EXISTING.



PROPOSED FLOOR PLAN

1453 IROQUOIS ADDITION

06.21.2019

ROGER VAN TOL 313.236.9978 VANTOLRE@GMAIL.COM

FLOOR PLAN A.100

SCALE :⅛"=1'-0"



EXISTING SOUTH ELEVATION

GENERAL NOTES

1. NEW K-SHAPE ALUMINUM SEAMLESS GUTTER – BLACK FINISH.
2. NEW WOOD CORNICE TRIM TO MATCH EXISTING – PAINT BLACK.
3. NEW WINDOWS TO BE – PELLA ARCHITECT SERIES TRADITIONAL 850 DOUBLE HUNG – BLACK FINISH.
4. NEW LIMESTONE SILL TO MATCH EXISTING.
5. NEW BRICK TO MATCH EXISTING – REDLAND BRICK MOHAWK MATT.
6. NEW LIMESTONE WATER TABLE TO MATCH EXISTING.



PROPOSED SOUTH ELEVATION

1453 IROQUOIS ADDITION

06.21.2019

ROGER VAN TOL 313.236.9978 VANTOLRE@GMAIL.COM

ELEVATIONS

SCALE :⅛"=1'-0"

A.200

REPORT



EXISTING WEST ELEVATION

GENERAL NOTES

1. NEW K-SHAPE ALUMINUM SEAMLESS GUTTER - BLACK FINISH.
2. NEW WOOD CORNICE TRIM TO MATCH EXISTING - PAINT BLACK.
3. NEW WINDOWS TO BE - PELLA ARCHITECT SERIES TRADITIONAL 850 DOUBLE HUNG - BLACK FINISH.
4. NEW LIMESTONE SILL TO MATCH EXISTING.
5. NEW BRICK TO MATCH EXISTING - REDLAND BRICK MOHAWK MATT.
6. NEW LIMESTONE WATER TABLE TO MATCH EXISTING.



PROPOSED WEST ELEVATION

1453 IROQUOIS ADDITION

06.21.2019

ROGER VAN TOL 313.236.9978 VANTOLRE@GMAIL.COM

ELEVATIONS A.201

SCALE :⅛"=1'-0"

REPORT

Redland Brick
Mohawk (123)

SPL ID: 00000084

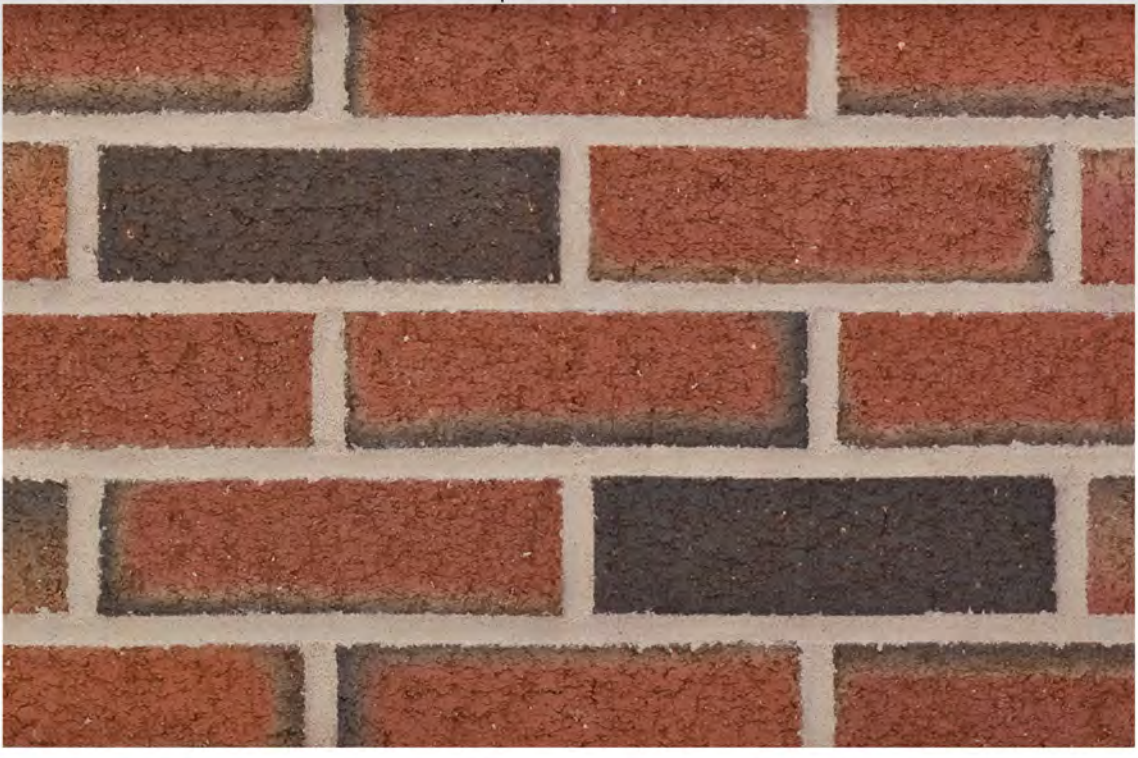
Color Range: Red

C216 Type: FBS

C1088 Type: TBS

Texture: Matt (02)

Cleaning Recommendation | Cleaning Guide for All Redland Brick Types



SIZES	WIDTH	HEIGHT	LENGTH
Standard	3 5/8" / 92mm	2 1/4" / 57mm	8" / 203mm
Modular	3 5/8" / 92mm	2 1/4" / 57mm	7 5/8" / 194mm
Jumbo(OS) Modular	3 5/8" / 92mm	2 3/4" / 70mm	7 5/8" / 194mm
Modular Economo	3 5/8" / 92mm	3 5/8" / 92mm	7 5/8" / 194mm
Norman	3 5/8" / 92mm	2 1/4" / 57mm	11 5/8" / 295mm
Norwegian	3 5/8" / 92mm	2 3/4" / 70mm	11 5/8" / 295mm
Utility	3 5/8" / 92mm	3 5/8" / 92mm	11 5/8" / 295mm

Any size not listed is unavailable

REPORT

Architect Series® Traditional



Photograph(s)
© Ashley Avila Photography



Thoughtfully Designed. Timeless Style.

High-quality, high-performance wood windows and doors. Broad custom capabilities and virtually endless design options for both new construction and renovation projects. Pella Integral Light Technology® Grilles combine the look of true divided lights with today's energy efficiency, structural integrity and water-resistant performance.

- Available wood interiors include Pine, Mahogany or Douglas Fir
- A wide variety of standard and custom sizes and grille patterns
- The convenience of interior prefinished stain, prefinished paint or primed are available
- Virtually unlimited exterior color options
- Dual-pane glazing standard
- Triple-pane glazing available

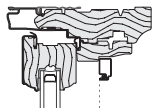
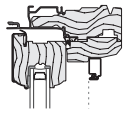
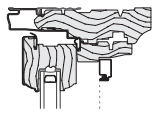
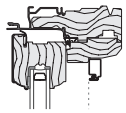
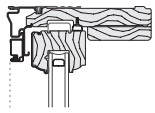
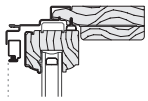
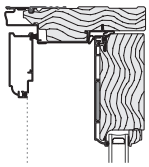
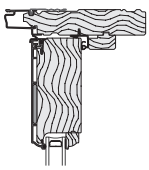
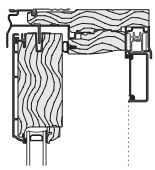
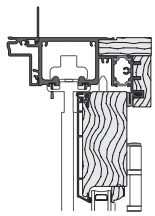
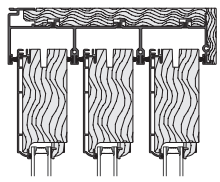
Insynctive®

Available with factory-installed integrated security sensors.



Pella LIMITED LIFETIME WARRANTY

Wood Windows and Patio Doors

	Cross Section	Frame / Install	Wall Depth Range	Performance Range
Awning Vent and Fixed		Fold-out fin Block Frame EnduraClad Exterior Trim / Brickmould	Base Frame Depth: 5" Std. Fin Setback: 1-5/16" Base Wall Depth: 3-11/16" Jamb extended wall depth: 3-11/16" – 9-3/16"	LC30 – CW50 U: 0.16 – 0.80 SHGC: 0.15 – 0.63 STC: 27 – 33
Precision Fit Awning		Pocket Replacement	Overall frame depth: 4" Pocket frame depth: 3-1/4"	R30 – CW50 U: 0.25 – 0.51 SHGC: 0.16 – 0.63 STC: 27 – 30
Casement Vent and Fixed		Fold-out fin Block Frame EnduraClad Exterior Trim / Brickmould	Base Frame Depth: 5" Std. Fin Setback: 1-5/16" Base Wall Depth: 3-11/16" Jamb extended wall depth: 3-11/16" – 9-3/16"	R30 – CW50 U: 0.23 – 0.49 SHGC: 0.16 – 0.63 STC: 28 – 32
Precision Fit Casement		Pocket Replacement	Overall frame depth: 4" Pocket frame depth: 3-1/4"	R30 – CW50 U: 0.25 – 0.51 SHGC: 0.16 – 0.63 STC: 27 – 30
Single-Hung and Double-Hung		Fold-out fin Block Frame EnduraClad Exterior Trim / Brickmould	Base Frame Depth: 5" Std. Fin Setback: 1-5/16" Base Wall Depth: 3-11/16" Jamb extended wall depth: 3-11/16" - 9-3/16"	CW40 – CW50 U: 0.25 – 0.30 SHGC: 0.19 – 0.53 STC: 26 – 34
Precision Fit Double-Hung		Pocket Replacement	Overall frame depth: 4-3/4" Pocket frame depth: 3-1/4"	CW40 – CW50 U: 0.25 – 0.31 SHGC: 0.19 – 0.53 STC: 26 – 30
In-Swing Patio Door		Fold-out fin Block Frame EnduraClad Exterior Trim / Brickmould	Base Frame Depth: 5-7/8" Std. Fin Setback: 1-5/16" Base Wall Depth: 4-9/16" Extended wall depth: 4-9/16" – 7-5/16"	LC40 – LC55 U: 0.25 – 0.32 SHGC: 0.13 – 0.40 STC: 31 – 34
Out-Swing Patio Door		Fold-out fin Block Frame EnduraClad Exterior Trim / Brickmould	Base Frame Depth: 5-7/8" Std. Fin Setback: 1-5/16" Base Wall Depth: 4-9/16" Jamb Extended wall depth: 4-9/16" – 9-3/16"	LC40 – LC70 U: 0.25 – 0.33 SHGC: 0.12 – 0.39 STC: 30 – 36
Sliding Patio Door		Fold-out fin Block Frame EnduraClad Exterior Trim / Brickmould	Base Frame Depth: 5-7/8" Std. Fin Setback: 1-5/16" Base Wall Depth: 4-9/16" Jamb Extended wall depth: 4-9/16" – 9-3/16"	LC25 – LC70 U: 0.26 – 0.32 SHGC: 0.15 – 0.42 STC: 29 – 35
Scenescape Bifold Patio Door		See page 200 for additional information. Contact your local Pella Sales representative or Pella Architectural Support for assistance and additional details.		Out-Swing, standard sill: R15 – R25 U: 0.26 – 0.44 SHGC: 0.13 – 0.45
Scenescape Multi-Slide Patio Door		See page 203 for additional information. Contact your local Pella Sales representative or Pella Architectural Support for assistance and additional details.		1-1/2" Weep Sill: R15 – LC25 Varies by Sill Type: U: 0.30 – 0.36 SHGC: 0.15 – 0.46

Performance ranges shown are for single-units and do not account for combinations (multiple units mulled together). Drawings are not to scale.

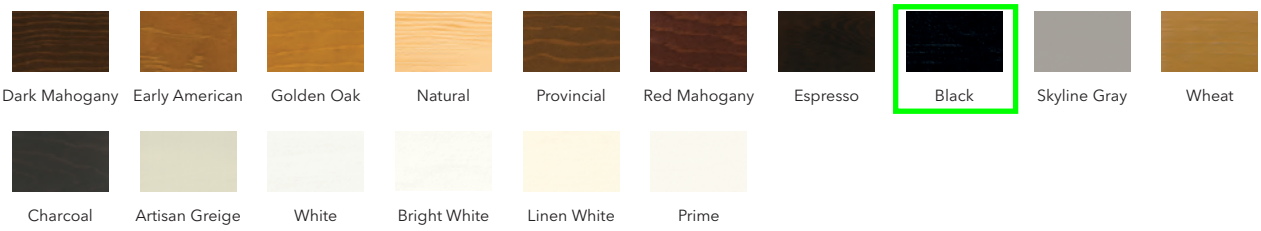
Finishes

EnduraClad® Protective Finish Standard Colors + Virtually Unlimited Custom Colors





Interior Prefinished Colors



Screens



Vivid View® Screen

Provides the sharpest view and is available as an upgrade on Pella wood windows and patio doors.

Allows in 29% more light and is 21% more open to airflow compared to conventional screen.

PVDF 21/17 mesh, 78% light transmissive.

InView™ Screen

Standard screen on Pella wood windows and patio doors, as well as Rolscreen® retractable screens on wood casement windows.

More transparent than conventional fiberglass, allows 14% more light and is 8% more open to airflow than conventional screen.

Vinyl coated 18/18 mesh fiberglass, Complies with performance requirements of SMA 1201.

Conventional Screen

Standard on Rolscreen® retractable screens on patio doors.

Black vinyl coated 18/14 mesh fiberglass, Complies with ASTM D 3656 and SMA 1201.

Improved airflow is based on calculated screen cloth openness. Screen cloth transmittance was measured using an integrated sphere spectrophotometer.

Because of printing and display limitations, actual colors may vary from those shown.

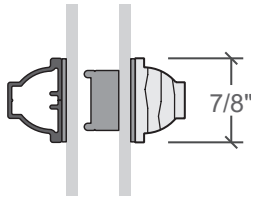
Grilles

For a full list of grille size and pattern availability contact your local Pella sales representative.

Integral Light Technology® Grilles

- Extruded aluminum grilles are adhered to the exterior face
- Wood grilles are adhered to the interior face
- Between-the-glass foam spacers, which are aligned with the interior and exterior grilles, replicate the appearance of true divided lights
- Typical grilles are 7/8" wide ogee profile, other standard and custom widths are available
- Custom grille patterns are available

Grille Profile

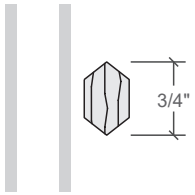


7/8", 1-1/4", and 2" widths

Roomside Removable Grilles

- Roomside wood grilles are securely attached to the interior, but can be removed for glass cleaning
- Typical grilles are 3/4" wide, other standard widths and profiles are available

Grille Profile

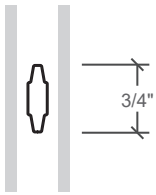


3/4", 1-1/4", and 2" widths

Grilles-Between-the-Glass [1]

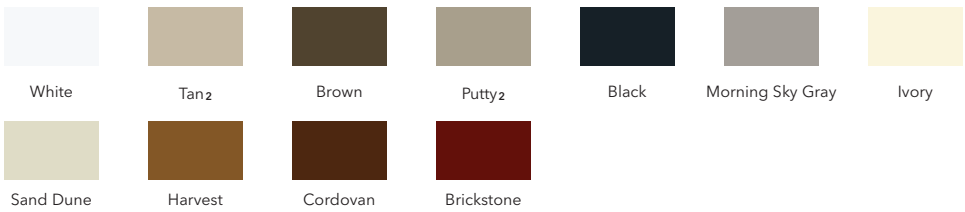
- Permanent aluminum grilles are factory-installed inside the airspace of insulating glass
- White, Tan [2], Brown, Putty [2], Black, Morning Sky Gray, Ivory, Sand Dune, Harvest, Cordovan or Brickstone interior.
- Grilles are 3/4" wide
- Interior colors complement today's most popular interior finishes; choose a color to coordinate with the window or door frame, or select a contrasting grille color for a one-of-a-kind look

Grille Profile

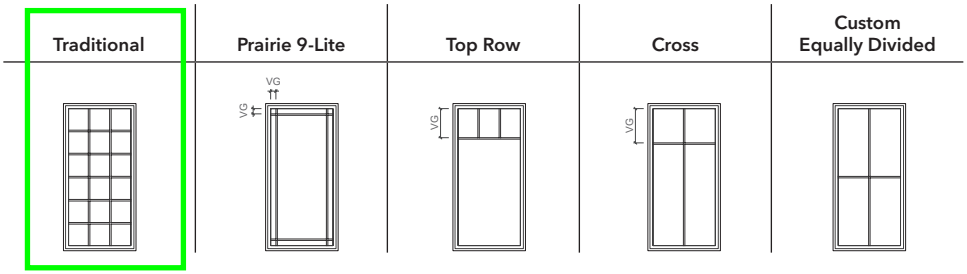


3/4" width

Interior GBG Colors



Available Patterns



Pattern availability may vary depending on size of unit.

Not all patterns represented and custom configurations are also available, for details contact your local Pella sales representative.

1) Appearance of exterior grille color may vary depending on the Low-E insulating glass selection.

(2) Tan or Putty Interior GBG colors are available in single-tone (Tan/Tan or Putty/Putty).

Hardware

Consult your local Pella Sales Representative for a full list of available hardware options.

Rustic Collection



Casement/Awning Window



Double-Hung Window



Hinged Patio Door, Bifold Door[1]



Sliding Patio Door, Multi-slide Door[2]

Finishes



Distressed Nickel



Distressed Bronze

Classic Collection



Casement/Awning Window



Double-Hung Window



Hinged Patio Door, Bifold Door[1]



Sliding Patio Door, Multi-slide Door[2]

Finishes



Oil-Rubbed Bronze



Antique Brass



Bright Brass



Satin Nickel



Matte Black

Essential Collection



Casement/Awning Window



Double-Hung Window



Hinged Patio Door, Bifold Door[1]



Sliding Patio Door



Multi-Slide Door

Finishes



White



Champagne



Brown



Matte Black



Bright Brass



Satin Nickel



Oil-Rubbed Bronze

(1) When selected as an option on Scenescape doors this hardware is only available on Bifold configurations with a passage door.

(2) When selected as an option on Scenescape doors this hardware will not allow lead panel to stack completely.

Because of printing limitations, actual colors may vary slightly from those shown.

REPORT

Architect Series® Traditional

Double-Hung



Air, Water, & Structural Performance

Performance Class & Grade Rating	Water Penetration Resistance	Air Infiltration	Design Pressure	Forced Entry
H-CW40 - CW50	4.6 - 7.5 psf	.11	40 - 50 psf	10

Thermal Performance

Vent Units

11/16" glass thickness

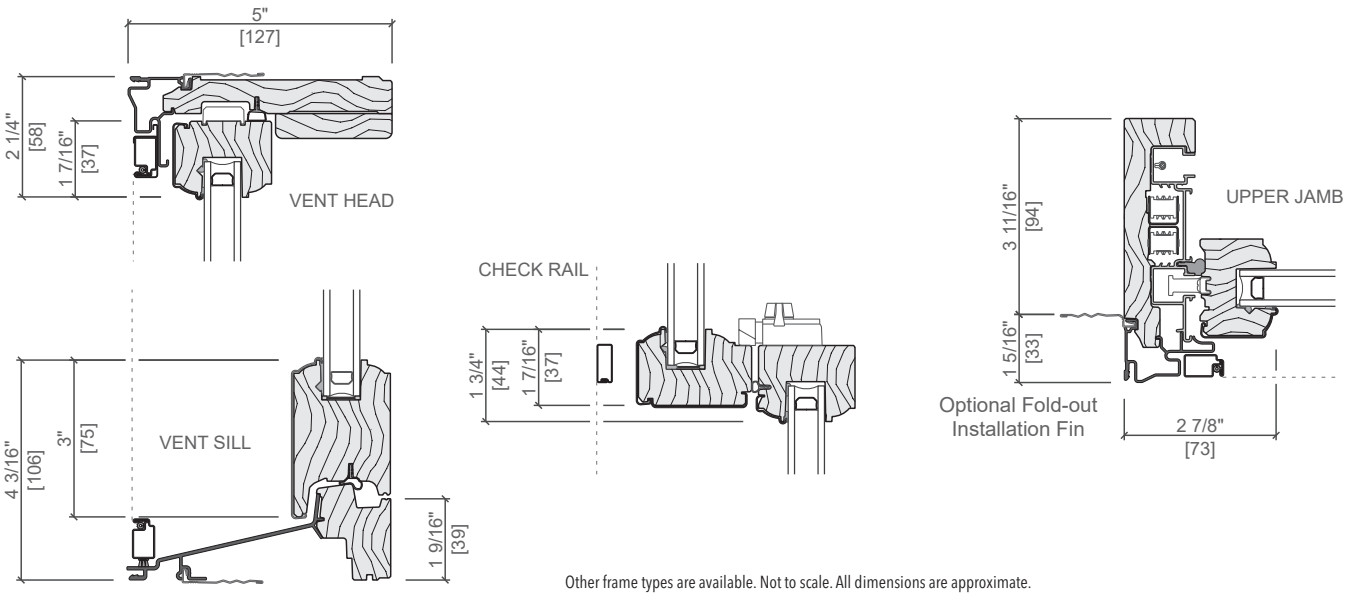
Type of Glazing (Argon fill)	U-Factor	SHGC	VLT %	CR	Energy Star® Capable
Advanced Low-E IG	0.28 - 0.30	0.25 - 0.28	0.47 - 0.54	59 - 60	NC
SunDefense™ Low-E IG	0.28 - 0.29	0.19 - 0.21	0.44 - 0.50	60	NC, SC, S
AdvancedComfort Low-E IG	0.25 - 0.26	0.25 - 0.28	0.46 - 0.52	49	N, NC
NaturalSun Low-E IG	0.29 - 0.30	0.47 - 0.53	0.54 - 0.61	59	N

Sound Performance

Frame Size Tested	Type of Glazing		Integral Grilles		Removable or No Grilles	
			STC	OITC	STC	OITC
Vent; 45" x 65"	11/16" overall thickness	2.5mm / 2.5mm glass	27	24	26	22
		3mm / 3mm glass	29	25	28	23
		3mm / 5mm glass	33	29	32	28
		3mm / 6mm Laminated glass	34	29	33	28

Code Approvals: Hallmark Certified; **FPAS#:** 20675; **TDI#:**Win-2174

Maximum performance when glazed with the appropriate glass. See the Performance section earlier in this manual to learn more about performance standards and ratings. Performance varies based on actual product attributes.



Other frame types are available. Not to scale. All dimensions are approximate.

REPORT

Standard Sizes

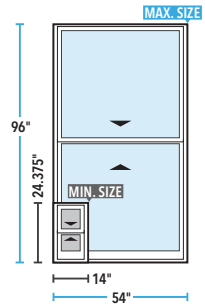
Opening	(552) (533)	(654) (635)	(756) (737)	(857) (838)	(959) (940)	(1 060) (1 041)	(1 162) (1 143)	(1 238) (1 219)
Frame	1' 9"	2' 1"	2' 5"	2' 9"	3' 1"	3' 5"	3' 9"	4' 0"
(1 822) (1 803) 5' 11 3/4"	50 2171	50 2571	50 E1 2971	50 E 3371	50 E 3771	50 E 4171	45 E 4571	45 E 4871
(1 975) (1 956) 6' 5 3/4"	50 2177	50 E1 2577	50 E 2977	50 E 3377	50 E 3777	45 E 4177	45 E 4577	45 E 4877
(2 153) (2 134) 7' 0 3/4"	40 2184	40 E1 2584	40 E 2984	40 E 3384	40 E 3784	40 E 4184	40 E 4584	40 E 4884

Special Sizes

Special sizes are available in 1/8" increments.

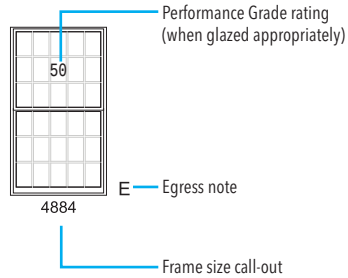
Replacement windows are available in 1/2" sizes.

Vent-Equal



Cottage and custom sash split also available. Specify checkrail height when ordering.

Transoms and Companion fixed windows available for combinations. See Casement window offering for matching glass sight-lines, or see the Fixed Frame Direct Set offering.



HurricaneShield® Impact Resistant glazing with higher design pressure ratings available.

Egress Notes:

E = Window meets minimum clear opening of 24" height, 20" width, and 5.7 ft².

E1 = Window meets minimum clear opening of 24" height, 20" width, and 5.0 ft².

Check all applicable local codes for emergency egress requirements.

Not to scale.

Traditional grille patterns shown.